A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AE	AF	AG	AH	AJ

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE - UPDATED APRIL 1, 2014

	Project Name	Yellow Book Component	State Funded or Federal Cost-Share?	Project Purpose & Benefits	Project Benefits												Expenditures and Obligations Through September 30, 2013				Remaining Costs, $ Million	Estimated OMRR&R Cost, $ Million/ yr	Mandates, Obligations, Authorizations				Helps to Achieve EFA Goals	Helps to Achieve NEEPP Goals	Predecessor to other Project	Land Acquisition Status, % Complete	Implementation Status	CERP MISP 1.0 Streamlined Band Number	Significant Credits for CERP 50-50 Cost-Share Balance	Category
					Reference	Areas of Benefit											Current Project Estimate, $ Million	Non-Federal Expenditures, $ Millio	Federal Expenditures, $ Million	Local Contribution			Court Ordered	Identified by State Statute	Cooperative Agreement	Federally Authorized								
						Upper Kissimmee	Lower Kissimmee	Lake O	Loxahatchee	WCAs	ENP/ FI Bay	SLE	CE	Other Estuaries	Biscayne Bay	Total	Total	Total	Local Contribution?															
1	C-111 South Dade		Federal Cost/Share	Restore ecological integrity of Taylor Slough and eastern panhandle of the ENP, while maintaining existing levels of flood protection for the agricultural activities in the C-111 Basin. Provides critical hydrologic connectivity with 8.5 SMA flood mitigation features under Mod Waters Project; helps form a hydrologic ridge to retain high quality water in Taylor Slough; improves hydroperiods to the eastern panhandle of ENP; improves timing and distribution of freshwater deliveries to Florida Bay	1994 GRR, Section 6						x					270	116	120		34	1.6			x		x		CEPP	100	Construction Underway	N/A		A
2	C-111 West Spreader Canal	WW	Federal Cost/Share	The purpose of the C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project is to improve deliveries and enhance the connectivity and sheetflow in the Western Model Lands and Southern Glades areas, including establishing more natural water flows to Taylor Slough (ENP).	2011 PIR, Section 5.9.1						x					85	67.9	12.4	x	4.7	1.5					x		CEPP	100[b]	Construction Substantially Complete	1	x	A
3	IRLS Phase 1 - C-44 Reservoir and STAs	B	Federal Cost/Share	Provide storage and water quality treatment for C-44 Basin to reduce stormwater discharges to the St. Lucie River. Attenuates peak flows and reduces nutrient loading from the C-44 Basin to improve habitat quality in the St. Lucie Estuary and the southern portion of the Indian River Lagoon.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates							x				566	224.6	46.4	x	295	1.8		x	x	x	x	CEPP	100	Construction Underway	1	x	A
4	IRLS Phase 2 - Natural Storage and Treatment Areas (A -land acquisition completed and WRP improvements underway)		Federal Cost/Share	Provides alternative storage, rehydration, habitat restoration and incidental water quality treatment through the restoration of wetland communities and appropriate land management practices. Provides attenuation of flows to the C-23, C-24 and C-44 basins.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, CERP Land Costs Spreadsheet 9/30/13							x				TBD	103.3	29.6		TBD	1.3				x	x	CEPP	100	Construction Underway	Phased over 1, 2, 3 & 4		A
5	Istokpoga Marsh Improvement District Water Quality Project - Phase 1		State Funded	This is a cooperative project between the Istokpoga Marsh Watershed Improvement District, FDEP, the District and FDACS. It is located in the Indian Prairie sub-watershed and involves pumping stromwater into Above Gound Impoundments (AGIs) for water quality improvement and recycling water for irrigation. It is estimated that the overall project will reduce average annual discharge volume of stormwater from the IMWID which ultimately is discharged to Lake Okeechobee by approximately 60% and could remove up to 70% of the Total Phosphorus (TP) currently discharged to Lake Okeechobee from this area. Phase I involves construction of a 308 acre AGI.	Value Engineering Study by Royal Consulting Services 3/13; Evaluation of P Reduction Scenarios for IMWID, SWET 4/2008; 2014 SFER Vol 1 Chapter 8;			x			x	x			8.4	3.64	0		4.76				x		x		CEPP	100%	Design Substantially Complete			A
6	Kissimmee River Restoration		Federal Cost/Share	Restore ecological integrity of the historical Kissimmee River and floodplain wetland through the construction of physical project features coupled with operational changes. Restores 40 miles of meandering river habitat and over 12,000 acres of floodplain wetlands; attenuates stormwater flows to Lake Okeechobee; reduces P loading to Lake Okeechobee; restores and protects habitat for over 320 species of fish and wildlife	1992 Chief's Report, Section 9	x	x	x			x	x				780	345	315		120	0.74			x	x	x		CEPP	98	Construction Underway	N/A		A
7	Lake Hicpochee North Hydrologic Enhancement Project		State Funded	Lake Hicpochee was one of three lakes that were considered the headwaters of the Caloosahatchee River, but channelization of the Caloosahatchee River (C-43 Canal) bisected and drained the Lake. The Lake Hicpochee Shallow Storage and Hydrologic Enhancement Project will provide shallow water storage and hydrologic enhancement by capturing excess surface waters from the C-19 Canal, which discharges directly into the Caloosahatchee River (C-43). Water will be held in a shallow storage feature (app. 2,000 ac-ft) north of Lake Hicpochee and then distributed via a spreader canal onto the northwest area of the lake bed. The project will also provide ancillary water quality and habitat restoration benefits.	Burns&McDonnell Lake Hicpochee Hydrologic Enhancement Project Preliminary Design Documention Report (6/2013) and Conceptual Impoundment Layout Drawing, 1/2014; 2014 SFER Vol 1 Chapter 10;							x				18.4	2.5	0		15.9						x		100% - pending closing	Design Underway			A

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AE	AF	AG	AH	AJ

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					Reference	Areas of Benefit											Current Project Estimate, $ Million	Non-Federal Expenditures, $ Millio	Federal Expenditures, $ Million	Local Contribution	Remaining Costs, $ Million		Court Ordered	Identified by State Statute	Cooperative Agreement	Federally Authorized								
						Upper Kissimmee	Lower Kissimmee	Lake O	Loxahatchee	WCAs	ENP/ FI Bay	SLE	CE	Other Estuaries	Biscayne Bay	Total	Total	Total	Local Contribution?																
8	NEEPP - Dispersed Water Management - Existing Private Lands w/ Contract	N/A	State Funded	The purpose of the DWM Program is to provide shallow water storage, retention and detention on private or public lands. The goal of the NE-PES, Water Farming Pilots, and other private landowner agreements is to establish relationships via contracts with private landowners to obtain the water management services of water retention and nutrient retention to reduce flows and nutrient loads to Lake Okeechobee and the estuaries. Additional benefits of these projects are improved wetland habitat, groundwater recharge, and flood protection improvements. In addition, these projects reduce pressure to convert agricultural lands to development or other more intense agricultural uses.	SFER, LO or River Protection Plans, or Individual Project Agreements		x	x					x	x			47.8	2.5			41.5				X			x		N/A	On-Going			A
9	NEEPP - Dispersed Water Management - Existing Public		State Funded	The purpose of the DWM Program is to provide shallow water storage, retention and detention on private or public lands. The goal of implementing DWM projects on District land or executing contracts with other public landowners is to implement projects on Public Lands that benefit Lake Okeechobee and the estuaries by reducing discharge volumes and nutrient loading to downstream receiving waters through new or modifications to existing water management structures and implementing operational strategies.	SFER, LO or River Protection Plans, or Individual Project Agreements		x	x					x	x			10.4	7.9			2.5				X			x		N/A	On-Going			A
10	NEEPP - Dispersed Water Management - Future Public		State Funded	The purpose of the DWM Program is to provide shallow water storage, retention and detention on private or public lands. The storage and retention Projects on Public Lands benefit Lake Okeechobee and the estuaries by reducing discharge volumes and nutrient loading to downstream receiving waters through modifications to existing water management structures and implementing operational strategies.	SFER or LO or River Protection Plans	x	x	x					x	x			TBD				TBD							x		N/A	Planning			A
11	Nicodemus Slough		State Funded	The Nicodemus Slough project is located in Glades County adjacent to the Herbert Hoover Dike and Fisheating Creek and west of County Road 78. The purpose of the project is to provide retention (estimated 34,000 ac-ft/yr) of excess water from Lake Okeechobee on the 15,906-acre site. In general, excess water in Lake Okeechobee will be pumped into the project area to rehydrate the naturally occurring slough system and lessen the undesirable effects of excess water in the lake. The project will also provide ancillary water quality and habitat restoration benefits.	Nicodemus Slough Phase 1A – Storage and Hydraulic Flow of Water, April 2008 Metcalf&Eddy/AECOM			x					x	x			28.3	1.5	0		26.8				x			x		Land lease through mid 2022	Construction Started			A
12	Picayune Strand Restoration	OP	Federal Cost/Share	Restore and enhance wetlands in failed Southern Golden Gate Estates subdivision and in adjacent public lands by reducing over-drainage, while maintaining existing levels of flood protection for surrounding privately owned lands./ Restores and enhances over 65,000 acres of wetland/upland habitat; improves water quality of coastal estuaries by reducing point discharge of freshwater from the Faka Union Canal; improves habitat for fish and wildlife, including numerous T&E species	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates, Real Estate Submittal									x			600	173.5	307		119.5	2.7			x	x				98	Construction Underway	1	x	A
13	Restoration Strategies		State Funded	Improve water quality in existing flows to the Everglades Protection Area via a suite of additional water quality projects including new FEB's, STA expansions and improved conveyance features to work in conjunction with the existing Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) to optimize phosphorus treatment performance to achieve compliance with the WQBEL and State numeric phosphorus criterion.	Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan				x	x	x						880	123.6			756	12	x	x				x	x	CEPP	22	Construction Underway	N/A		A
14	Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration - Phase I		State Funded	The purpose of this project is to restore historic Lake Hatchineha floodplain wetlands and habitat within the Rolling Meadows property which was purchased jointly by the District and FDEP as part of the Kissimmee Headwaters Revitalization Project. and The project will also provide ancillary water quality, timing and distribution benefits. Phase I of the project will restore approximately 1,970 acres of previously drained floodplain marsh in Parcel B	HNTB Report "Rolling Meadows Catfish Creek Wetland Restoration Conceptual Design Report" (September 2007) & "Final Planning Study Report on Rolling Meadows" (SFWMD, Nov. 2011)	x	x	x									15.12	13.61	0	x	1.51				x			x		100	Design Underway			A

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						Upper Kissimmee	Lower Kissimmee	Lake O	Loxahatchee	WCAs	ENP/ FI Bay	SLE	CE	Other Estuaries	Biscayne Bay	Total	Total	Total	Local Contribution?																
15	Site 1 Impoundment - Phase 1	M-P1	Federal Cost/Share	The Phase 1 features will reduce the amount of seepage loss from the adjancent LNWR, also known as Water Conservation Area 1. Reducing seepage will help increase the amount of water that remains in that natural system, especially during dry periods. Maintaining the additional water will allow for ecological habitat improvements in the LNWR.	Final PIR/ EIS 2006					x	x					85	7.6	67		10.4				x	x				100	Construction Underway	1		A
16	Ten Mile Creek	CP	Federal Cost/Share	The Ten Mile Creek WPA is an off-stream water storage and treatment facility adjacent to Ten Mile Creek, a tributary to the North Fork of the St. Lucie River. The project will control the quantity and timing of stormwater flow from Ten Mile Creek and reduce TN and TP loads, total suspended solids (TSS), metals, and agrochemicals. Estimated load reductions based on the facility as designed are 4.45 mt/yr for TP and 18.5 mt/yr for TN however project modifications that may take place will need a revision to these estimates.	Ten Mile Creek Water Preserve Area Updated Water Quality Assessment, June 2002							x				TBD	24.7	24.92	x	TBD				x	x		x		100	Constructed but not operational; needs design modifications			A
17	BBCW Phase 1	FFF	Federal Cost/Share	Improves the ecological health of Biscayne Bay (including tidal creeks, tidal wetlands and near-shore habitat) by re-distributing point source discharges that improve the quantity, quality, timing and distribution of fresh water entering Biscayne Bay and Biscayne National Park. Redistribution of freshwater flows and the expansion of near shore wetlands will help to restore or enhance the natural system.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates										x		42.1	12.1		71	1.9								100[a]	Design/ Construction Complete	1	x	B
18	BCWPA - C-11 Impoundment	Q	Federal Cost/Share	Reduce losses from WCA 3A and capture/store excess surface water runoff from western C-11 basin that is currently discharged untreated into WCA 3A, thus reducing nutrient loading to the natural system.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates & PIR					x	x					393	140.5	34.6		217.9	0.55					x		CEPP	100[a]	Planning Complete	1	x	B
19	BCWPA - C-9 Impoundment	R	Federal Cost/Share	Reduce losses from WCA 3A and capture/store excess surface water runoff from western C-11 basin that is currently discharged untreated into WCA 3A, thus reducing nutrient loading to the natural system.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates & PIR					x	x					252	23.8	15.2		213	0.41					x			100[a]	Planning Complete	1	x	B
20	BCWPA - WCA-3A/3B Seepage Management Area	O	Federal Cost/Share	The seepage management buffer will allow water that is in WCA 3A to remain in WCA 3A so that it can be available for deliveries to ENP.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates & PIR					x	x					225	117.6	7.1		100.3	0.25					x			100[a]	Planning Complete	1	x	B
21	Bolles Canal Improvement	N/A	State Funded	Provides operational flexibility for water management with the EAA.				x		x	x	x	x			20			x		TBD					X	X			Requires Additional Design			B
22	C-43 West Basin Reservoir	D	Federal Cost/Share	Provide 170,000 acre feet of storage storage for excess flows from the Caloosahatchee River during periods of high flow and then release flows to the Caloosahatchee Estuary during periods of low flow to help ensure that adequater freshwater flows are provided to support the ecological function and productivity of the Caloosahatchee Estuary.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates & PIR			x					x			570	82	35.9		452.1	3.4						x		100	Design Complete - Modifications Required	1	x	B
23	Central Everglades Planning Project - South	G, AA, QQ, FF, V, H, II	Federal Cost/Share	Redistribute existing available water from WCA 3A to WCA 3B and ENP. Southern WCA 3A long durations of high water and lack of hydroperiod would be improved, while better hydrologic conditions in ENP would improve salinity conditions in Florida Bay.	2015 Final PIR/ EIS					x	x				x	795	6.9	34.6		754	3.92									Planning Underway			B
24	IRLS Phase 1 - C-23/C-24 Reservoir and STAs	UU-P1	Federal Cost/Share	Provide storage and water quality treatment for C-23 and C-24 Basins to reduce stormwater discharges to the St. Lucie River. Attenuates peak flows and reduces nutrient loading from both the C-23 and C-24 Basin to improve habitat quality in the St. Lucie Estuary and the southern portion of the Indian River Lagoon. Proviides for diverting water to the north fork of the St. Lucie River.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates, CERP Land Costs Spreadsheet 9/30/13							x				811	142.3	9.8		658.9	2.6			x	x		x		90	Planning Complete	2	x	B

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AE	AF	AG	AH	AJ

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25	Istokpoga Marsh Improvement District Water Quality Project - Future Phases		State Funded	This is a cooperative project between the Istokpoga Marsh Watershed Improvement District, FDEP, the District and FDACS. It is located in the Indian Prairie sub-watershed and involves pumping stromwater into Above Gound Impoundments (AGIs) for water quality improvement and recycling water for irrigation. It is estimated that the overall project will reduce average annual discharge volume of stormwater from the IMWID which ultimately is discharged to Lake Okeechobee by approximately 60% and could remove up to 70% of the Total Phosphorus (TP) currently discharged to Lake Okeechobee from this area. Phase II involves additional AGIs (up to approximately 900 additional acres) and water quality features.	Value Engineering Study by Royal Consulting Services 3/13; Evaluation of P Reduction Scenarios for IMWID, SWET 4/2008; 2014 SFER Vol 1 Chapter 8			x				x	x			TBD	2.8	0		TBD				x				x								B
26	Lake Okeechobee Watershed Project	A, W, OPE	Federal Cost/Share	Purpose is to capture, store and treat stormwater runoff during periods when Lake Okeechobee level is rising, then release treated water to the lake when lake levels and forecasts indicate that additional inflows will not cause ecological problems. The project will maintain existing levels for flood protection for urban and agricultural activities. Project benefits include: improved ability to maintain ecologically favorable lake levels in Lake Okeechobee; reduced nutrient loading to the lake; restored and enhanced wetland habitat in the watershed; and increased water supply for environmental, urban and agricultural needs.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013,			x		x	x	x	x			TBD	7.4	15.2		TBD											x				2	x	B
27	Lakeside Ranch STA Phase II	W	State Funded	The Lakeside Ranch STA lands are locted adjacent to Lake Okeechobee, in the Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Sub-watershed which was identified as a priority sub-watershed due to high TP concentrations. This is a two phased 2,700-ac (1,090 ha) STA which was anticipated to be a component of the CERP LOW Project. LSR Phase I (1,200 acres) was completed in 2013 and is estimated to remove 9 mt/yr TP. Phase II (1,500 acres) is estimated to remove 10 mt/yr TP.	2014 SFER Vol I Chapter 8; Project Manager's estimates based on DMSTA Results for LSR STA North and South Dated March 3, 2009.			x				x	x			106.6	55.2	0		51.4										x	Yes- Phase I	100%	Design Complete		x	B
28	Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration	K, GG, OPE	Federal Cost/Share	Capture and store excess runoff for delivery to the nationally designated Wild and Scenic Loxahathcee Riverto meet dry and wet season restoraton flows, meet the MFL and improve the quanity, quality, timing and distribution of water to an from natural areas within the watershed.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates				x							TBD	194.5	10.6	x	TBD	TBD											Planning Underway	2, 3	x	B
29	NEEPP - Dispersed Water Management - Future NE-PES		State Funded	The purpose of the DWM Program is to provide shallow water storage, retention and detention on private or public lands. The goal of the NE-PES Program is to establish relationships via contracts with private landowners to obtain the water management services of water retention and nutrient retention to reduce flows and nutrient loads to Lake Okeechobee and the estuaries from the watersheds. The NE-PES is a working program that keeps ranchers working and reduces pressure to convert ranchlands to development or other more intense agricultural uses.	SFER or LO or River Protection Plans	x	x	x				x	x			TBD				TBD										x	N/A	Planning			B
30	NEEPP - Dispersed Water Management - Future Water Farming		State Funded	The purpose of the DWM Program is to provide shallow water storage, retention and detention on private or public lands. The Water Farming Payment for Environmental Services seeks to field test the potential for retaining water on privately owned fallow citrus lands.	SFER or LO or River Protection Plans	x	x	x				x	x			TBD				TBD										x	N/A	Planning			B
31	BBCW - Phase 2	FFF	Federal Cost/Share	The project includes spreader swales and floways to redistribute freshwater runoff from the watershed rehydrating remnant sloughs, improving groundwater recharge and connectivity of coastal wetlands.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates										x		60	0		TBD	TBD									95[c]	Requires Additional Planning	2	x	C

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AE	AF	AG	AH	AJ

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						Upper Kissimmee	Lower Kissimmee	Lake O	Loxahatchee	WCAs	ENP/ FI Bay	SLE	CE	Other Estuaries	Biscayne Bay	Total	Total	Total	Local Contribution?																
32	C-111 Eastern Canal - Phase 2	WW	Federal Cost/Share	The purpose of the C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project is to improve deliveries and enhance the connectivity and sheetflow in the Eastern Model Lands and Southern Glades areas, including establishing more natural water flows to Taylor Slough (ENP)	TBD					x									TBD	TBD	TBD									TBD	Requires Additional Planning	1		C
33	C-43 Water Quality Treatment Testing Facility (Boma)		State Funded	The purpose of this project is to investigate processes for reducing nutrients, particularly nitrogen, from the C-43 Canal. The project involves testing wetland technologies that have the potential to effectively remove and/or reduce TN loads from surface waters and ultimately to build a full treatement facility.	2014 SFER Vol 1 Chapter 10; Conceptual Design Report, Wetland Solutions October 2012; SFWMD Engineering Cost Analysis 11/30/12								x			48	29	0	x	8.1							x		100%	Conceptual Design Complete			C
34	Central Everglades Planning Project - New Water	G, AA, QQ, FF, V, H, II	Federal Cost/Share	Provide an average of 210 kac-ft/yr of additional clean freshwater to the central Everglades to help restore pre-drainage vegetative communities, fish and wildlife habitat, and natural processes critical for the development of peat soils and tree islands, which are essential for the Everglades ridge-and-slough landscape. Reduce the number and severity of undesirable, high-volume discharges from Lake Okeechobee, and improve salinity in the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Estuaries while increasing flows to Florida Bay to improve salinities, resulting in greater abundance and diversity of sea grasses and other estuarine plant and animal species. CEPP will also enhance outdoor recreational opportunities.	2016 Final PIR/ EIS					x	x				x	380	2.1	2.8		375	8.75									Planning Underway			C
35	Central Everglades Planning Project - North	G, AA, QQ, FF, V, H, II	Federal Cost/Share	Redistribute existing treated water in a more natural sheetflow pattern to the central Everglades to help restore pre-drainage vegetative communities, fish and wildlife habitat, and natural processes critical for the development of peat soils and tree islands, which are essential for the Everglades ridge-and-slough landscape.	2014 Final PIR/ EIS					x	x				x	580	2.1	2.8		575	3.45						x			Planning Underway	3		C
36	Grassy Island and Brady Ranch Properties			The Grassy Island and Brady Ranch properties were purchased in anticipation of being used for water qualiyt/storage features for the CERP Lake Okeechobee Watershed Project. Grassy Island was purched under CERP and Brady Ranch was purchased under the Lake Okeechobee and Estuary Recovery (LOER) Plan. There is a current study underway to identify the most cost effective combination of water quality and storage features that can be constructed and operated at these sites while considering other regional features already in place (ex. Lakeside Ranch STA Phase I and Nubbin Slough STA).	Brady Ranch Property • Lakeside Ranch Stormwater Treatment Area Final Design Report, STA North and Canal Improvements, 12/2008 by CDM • Design Technical Memorandum, 12/3/2007 by CDM Grassy Island Property • LOFT Basis of Design Report			x				x	x			TBD	43.3	3.9		TBD			x				x		100%	Planning Underway		x	C
37	IRLS Phase 1 - C-25 Reservoir and STAs	UU-P2	Federal Cost/Share	Capture and treat local runoff from the C-25 Basin and the Ft. Pierce Farms Water Control District for peak flow attenuation to the southern Indian River Lagoon and to reduce loading of nutrients, pesticides and other contaminants discharged to the IRL.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, Cash Flow Estimates, CERP Land Costs Spreadsheet 9/30/13							x				74	1.3	0.4		72.3	0.5			x	x		x		0	Planning Complete	2		C

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AE	AF	AG	AH	AJ

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE - UPDATED APRIL 1, 2014

	Project Name	Yellow Book Component	State Funded or Federal Cost-Share?	Project Purpose & Benefits	Project Benefits												Expenditures and Obligations Through September 30, 2013					Estimated OMRR&R Cost, $ Million/ yr	Mandates, Obligations, Authorizations				Helps to Achieve EFA Goals	Helps to Achieve NEEPP Goals	Predecessor to other Project	Land Acquisition Status, % Complete	Implementation Status	CERP MISP 1.0 Streamlined Band Number	Significant Credits for CERP 50-50 Cost-Share Balance	Category
					Reference	Areas of Benefit											Current Project Estimate, $ Million	Non-Federal Expenditures, $ Millio	Federal Expenditures, $ Million	Local Contribution	Remaining Costs, $ Million		Court Ordered	Identified by State Statute	Cooperative Agreement	Federally Authorized								
						Upper Kissimmee	Lower Kissimmee	Lake O	Loxahatchee	WCAs	ENP/ FI Bay	SLE	CE	Other Estuaries	Biscayne Bay	Total	Total	Total	Local Contribution?																
38	IRLS Phase 2 - Natural Storage and Treatment Areas (B - some or no land acquired, no WRP)		Federal Cost/Share	Provides alternative storage, rehydration, habitat restoration and incidental water quality treatment through the restoration of wetland communities and appropriate land management practices. Provides attenuation of flows to the C-23, C-24 and C-44 basins.	SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports - September 30,2013, CERP Land Costs Spreadsheet 9/30/14							x				400				TBD	TBD							x		13	Planning Complete			C
39	L-28 Interceptor: Western Basins	CCC	Federal Cost/Share	To reestablish sheetflow from the West Feeder Canal across from the Big Cypress Reservation and into the Big Cypress National Preserve, maintain flood protection on Seminole Tribal lands, and ensure that inflows to the North and West Feeder Canal meet applicable water quality standards.						x						TBD				TBD	TBD							x			Data collection & evaluation underway	4		C
40	Lake Okeechobee Regional Scale ASR	GG4	Federal Cost/Share	Provide subsurface storage, water quality treatment and water level control for Lake Okeechobee to reduce stormwater discharges to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie Rivers and provide modified water deliveries to the Everglades.	Yellow Book, SFWMD - USACE WIK Reports September 30,2013,			x				x	x				4.2	19.1									x		Planning Underway	3, 4, 5		C
41	Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration - Phase II		State Funded	The purpose of this project is to restore historic Lake Hatchineha floodplain wetlands and habitat within the Rolling Meadows property which was purchased jointly by the District and FDEP as part of the Kissimmee Headwaters Revitalization Project. and The project will also provide ancillary water quality, timing and distribution benefits. Phase II involves restoration of Parcel A which is approximately 3,800 acres. (See Phase I for additional project description).	HNTB Report "Rolling Meadows Catfish Creek Wetland Restoration Conceptual Design Report" (September 2007) & "Final Planning Study Report on Rolling Meadows" (SFWMD, Nov. 2011)	x	x	x								TBD	TBD	0	x	TBD				x			x	Yes - Phase I	Yes	Planning Started			C
42	Site 1 Impoundment - Phase 2	M-P2	Federal Cost/Share	The Phase 2 features will capture and store excess surface water runoff from the Hilsboro watershed as well as releases from the LNWR and Lake Okeechobee, and will supplement water deliveries to the Hilsboro canal by capturinging and storing excess water currently discharged to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.	Final PIR/ EIS 2007					x	x					TBD	2	2.6		TBD									100	Requires Additional Planning	1[d]		C

Notes

(a) The % acquired calculation does not include land that is already in public ownership because this is typically acquired at no cost to the project.
(b) The PIR identifies a potential need to acquire additional acreage, but SFWMD believes that project benefits can be attained without impacting any additional private lands.
(c) This % acquired is based on the land requirements in the Yellow Book; a Project Implementation Report has not been completed.
(d) At the time of MISP development, Site 1 Impoundment was considered to be a single project with only one phase. It was subsequently divided into 2 phases, and it was determined that additional authorization from Congress would be required before proc